UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/037,498	01/02/2002	Robert Allan Unger	SNY-R4646.05	6276

				EXAMINER
24337	7590	07/25/2005		SHIFERAW, ELENI A

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2136	

DATE MAILED: 07/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/037,498	UNGER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Eleni A. Shiferaw	2136	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _07 May 2005_.

2a)☒ This action is FINAL. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-81_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-81_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _5/31/2002_.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

Detail Action

Response to Amendment

1.   Applicant's arguments/amendments with respect to amended claims 1, 4-6, 11-12, 14, 17, 26-27, 29, 34-35, 43, 49, 55, 61, 68, and 76-81, and **added claims 82-86** filed on May 7, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The examiner would like to point out that this action is made final (MPEP 706.07a).

2.   **The rejections under *35 USC § 101:*** claims 4, 5, 26, and 82-86 stand rejected under 35 USC § 101 as applicant fails to address the problem as suggested in the Office Action.

3.   Examiner withdraws the previous double patenting rejection.

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant argues that:

a.   The references, whether alone or in combination, fail to support *"duplicate selected content and encrypt duplicate copies of the same selected content multiple times under multiple encryption schemes"* (page 18 last paragraph, page 19 par. 3-4, and page 20 par. 4).

b.   Applicant is confused that Jandel's reference is not teaching the claimed

limitations as claimed on claims 6 and 14: *"receiving multiple selectively encrypted*

content in which the primary PID identifies unencrypted packets as well as selected

packets of content that are encrypted under a first encryption method, and wherein the

content further comprises a duplicate of the selected packets of content encrypted under a

second encryption method that are identified by the secondary PID;" (page 19 last

paragraph).

However, Examiner disagrees with applicant.

Regarding argument (a), Argument is not persuasive. Jandel teaches encrypting portions

of image data according to multiple encryption method (first encryption method, and

second encryption method) (page 3 par. 5, and page 5 par. 1-3). When the encrypted

portions are decrypted **they have the same resolution** but different quality and also

before the data is encrypted the segmented portions are the same digital data. **Jandel's**

encrypted image portions are not different data they are the same image but

different quality.

Regarding argument (b), Argument is not persuasive. Jandel teaches a receiving unit

receiving portioned data that has a clear data, first encrypted data with a first encryption

method, and second encrypted data with second encryption method. The receiving unit

identifies the portioned data and decodes in using different decryption method according

to the identification of the data (page 6 par. 3-6 and fig. 2b element 251 and 253).

Based on the arguments set forth by the examiner for arguments (a) and (b), all dependent

claims stand rejected and also claims 4-5, 26, and 82-86 stand rejected under 35 USC §

101 as applicant fails to address the problems as suggested on the Office Action.

The examiner is not trying to teach the invention but is merely trying to interpret the

claim language in its broadest and reasonable meaning. Therefore, the examiner asserts

that the system of the prior art references do teach or suggest the subject matter as recited

in independent claims 1-6, 12-14, 25-27, 35, 43, 49, 55, 61, 63-66, 68, 71-74, and 82.

Dependent claims 7-11, 15-24, 28-34, 36-42, 44-48, 50-54, 56-60, 62, 67, 69-70, 75, 77-

79, and 83-86 are also rejected at least by virtue of their dependency on independent

claims and by other reason set forth in this office action dated July 12, 2005.

Accordingly, rejections for claims 1-86 are respectfully maintained.

Rejections

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a
prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

5.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or
> any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and
> requirements of this title.

6.   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-

statutory subject matter. It is not tangibly embodied as it is only software per se. It is suggested

that the claimed subject matter "...decrypting and decoding are **carried out** in an integrated

circuit" should be changed to "... decrypting and decoding programs/functions/... are **stored**

in..."

7.   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-

statutory subject matter. It is not tangibly embodied as it is only software per se. It is suggested

that the claimed subject matter "...decrypting and decoding are **carried out** in one of an

application specific integrated circuit and field programmable gate array" should be changed to

"... decrypting and decoding programs are **stored** in one of ..."

8.   Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to

non-statutory subject matter. It is not tangibly embodied as it is only software per se. It is

suggested that the claimed subject matter "An electronic transmission medium **carrying** a

sequence of instructions for ..." should be changed to "An encrypted television signal **stored** in

an electronic transmission medium ..."

9.   Claims 82-86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed

to non-statutory subject matter. It is not tangibly embodied as it is only software per se. It is

suggested that the claimed subject matter "A digital television program stream...." should be

changed to "A program **stored** digital television medium ..."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10.   Claims 1-17, 20-29, 32-34, 42-50, 52-58, 60-78, and 81 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Jandel et al. (Jandel WO 00/31964).

As per claims 1-5, Jandel teaches a method/television device/set-top box/integrated circuit of

decoding partially encrypted content (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6), comprising:

        receiving partially encrypted content comprising unencrypted content, first content

encrypted under a first encryption system and second content encrypted under a second

encryption system, wherein the first and second content represent identical content when

unencrypted (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6, claims 1 & 6, and fig. 1 No. 101, 103 & 105, fig. 2b);

        decrypting the second encrypted content (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6, claims 1 & 6, and fig. 2b

No. 253); and

        decoding the clear first content and the decrypted second content to decode the partially

encrypted content (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6, claims 1 & 6, and fig. 2b No. 255).

As per claims 6, and 12-13, Jandel teaches a method of decoding a partially encrypted television

signal/device, comprising:

        receiving a message identifying a primary packet identifier (PID) for a program and a

secondary PID for the program (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, page 6 par. 3-6, and claims 1 & 6);

        decrypting packets having the secondary PID (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, page 6 par. 3-6, fig.

2b, and claims 1 & 6); and

        combining the decrypted packets with packets having the primary PID to form a data

stream representing the program (Jandel page 6 par. 5).

As per claims 14, 17, and 25-26, Jandel teaches a method/device/electronic storage

medium/carrier wave, comprising:

receiving multiple selectively encrypted content in which a primary packet identifier

identifies unencrypted packets as well as selected packets of content that are encrypted under a

first encryption method, and wherein the content further comprises a duplicate of the selected

packets of content that are encrypted under a second encryption method and identified by a

secondary packet identifier (page 6 par. 3-6, and fig. 2b);

identifying the digital television program by unencrypted packets associated with the

primary packet identifier and a secondary packet identifier and encrypted packets associated with

the secondary packet identifier (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, page 6 par. 3-6, fig. 2b, and claims 1 &

6);

decrypting packets having the secondary packet identifier (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, page 6

par. 3-6, fig. 2b, and claims 1 & 6).

As per claims 27, and 34, Jandel teaches a digital television receiver device/set-top box,

comprising:

means for receiving a multiple partially encrypted digital television program, the

television signal being identified by packets associated with either a primary packet identifier or

a secondary packet identifier (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, fig. 1 No. 101, 103, & 105, and claims 1 &

6);

wherein the multiple partially encrypted digital television signal comprises unencrypted packets identified by the first packet identifier, packets encrypted under a first encryption method, and packets encrypted under a second encryption method identified by the second packet identifier, wherein the packets encrypted under the first and second encryption methods represent identical content when unencrypted (page 5 par. 1-3 and fig. 1 no. 101, 103, and 105);

a decrypter that decrypts packets having the secondary packet identifier (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, page 6 par. 3-6, fig. 2b, and claims 1 & 6); and

a decoder that decodes the decrypted packets having the secondary packet identifier along with unencrypted packets having the primary packet identifier to decode the partially encrypted television signal (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6, claims 1 & 6, and fig. 2b No. 255).

As per claim 43, Jandel teaches a digital television set-top box, comprising:

a receiver that receives (Jandel Fig. 2b):

a plurality of unencrypted elementary stream packets (Jandel page 3 par. 5, and fig. 1 No. 101); and

a plurality of encrypted packets, wherein both the unencrypted are required to decode a television signal (Jandel Fig. 2b, page 5 par. 1-3, and page 6 par. 3-6);

wherein the first and second packet of each pair of encrypted packets represent identical content when unencrypted (page 5 par. 1-3 and page 4 last paragraph);

a decrypter that decrypts the encrypted packets (Jandel Fig. 2b, and page 6 par. 3-6); and

a decoder that decodes the packets to produce the television signal (Jandel Fig. 2b No. 255, and page 6 par. 3-6).

As per claims 49, 52-53, 55, 58-59, 61, and 63-66, Jandel teaches a circuit/apparatus/method,

comprising:

an input that receives an input stream of packets (Jandel Fig. 2b), the input stream of

packets comprising:

unencrypted packets having a first packet identifier (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6, fig. 1

No. 101, and Fig. 2b),

encrypted packets having the first packet identifier (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, fig. 1

No. 103 & 105, and Fig. 2b),

encrypted packets having a second packet identifier (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, fig. 1

No. 103 & 105, and Fig. 2b),

wherein the encrypted packets having the first and second packet identifiers

represent identical content when unencrypted (page 5 par. 1-3 and page 4 last paragraph);

a packet identifier reader that reads the packet identifiers of the packets in the input

stream of packets, and that discards the encrypted packets having the first packet identifier

(Jandel page 3 par. 4);

a packet identifier re-mapping circuit that re-maps the second packet identifier to the first

packet identifier to produce re-mapped packets (Jandel page 5 par. 3, page 6 par. 1-3, and claims

1 & 6); and

a multiplexer that multiplexes the re-mapped packets with the unencrypted packets

having the first packet identifier to produce an output stream of packets (Jandel page 5 par. 3,

page 6 par. 1-3, and claims 1 & 6).

As per claim 68, 71-74, 76, and 80-81, Jandel teaches a circuit/apparatus/ method, comprising:

an input that receives an input stream of packets (Jandel Fig. 2b), the input stream of

packets comprising:

unencrypted packets having a first packet identifier (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6, fig. 1

No. 101, and Fig. 2b),

encrypted packets having the first packet identifier (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, fig. 1

No. 103 & 105, and Fig. 2b),

encrypted packets having a second packet identifier (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, fig. 1

No. 103 & 105, and Fig. 2b),

wherein the encrypted packets having the first and second packet identifiers

represent identical content when unencrypted (page 5 par. 1-3 and page 4 last paragraph);

a packet identifier reader that reads the packet identifiers of the packets in the

input stream of packets, and that discards the encrypted packets having the first packet identifier

(Jandel page 3 par. 4); and

a packet identifier re-mapping circuit that re-maps at least one of the second packet identifier and

the first packet identifier so that the packets that have not been discarded have the same packet

identifier (Jandel page 5 par. 3, page 6 par. 1-3, and claims 1 & 6).

As per claim 7, Jandel teaches the method, further comprising decoding the decrypted packets

and the packets having the primary PID (Jandel Fig. 2b No. 255 and fig. 6 par. 3-6).

As per claim 8, Jandel teaches the method, further comprising mapping the decrypted packets to the primary PID (Jandel Fig. 2b No. 255 and fig. 6 par. 3-6).

As per claim 9, Jandel teaches the method, wherein the mapping is carried out in an integrated circuit device (Jandel Fig. 2b No. 255 and fig. 6 par. 3-6).

As per claim 10, Jandel teaches the method, wherein the mapping is carried out in one of an application specific integrated circuit device and a field programmable gate array (Jandel Fig. 2b No. 255 and fig. 6 par. 3-6).

As per claim 11, Jandel teaches the method, wherein packets having the primary PID comprise unencrypted packets (Jandel fig. 1 No. 101) and encrypted packets (Jandel fig. 1 No. 103 & 105) and further comprising:

discarding the encrypted packets having the primary PID (Jandel page 3 par. 4).

As per claim 15, Jandel teaches the method, further comprising decoding the decrypted packets having the secondary packet identifier along with packets having the primary packet identifier to decode the partially encrypted television program (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6, and fig. 2b).

As per claims 16, and 28, Jandel teaches the method, further comprising discarding encrypted packets having the primary packet identifier (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6, and fig. 2b).

As per claim 29, Jandel teaches the apparatus further comprising discarding encrypted packets having the first packet identifier (Jandel page 3 par. 4).

As per claims 20, and 33, Jandel teaches the method/television device, wherein the encrypted packets comprise time sliced samples of the television program (Jandel page 5 par. 1-2, and fig. 1 No. 101, 103, and 105).

As per claim 21, Jandel teaches the method, wherein the encrypted packets comprise packets critical to decoding the television program (Jandel page 3-6).

As per claim 22, Jandel teaches the method, wherein the television program is compressed and wherein the encrypted packets comprise packets critical to decompression of the television program (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6, and fig. 1 No. 101, 103, and 105).

As per claim 23, Jandel teaches the method, wherein the encrypted packets comprise N packets out of every M packets where N is less than M (Jandel Fig. 1 No. 101, 103, 105, and 101).

As per claim 24, Jandel teaches the method, further comprising remapping packets having the secondary packet identifier to have the primary packet identifier (Jandel page 6 par. 2-6).

As per claims 32, Jandel teaches the apparatus, wherein the encrypted packets comprise video packets (Jandel page 2-3).

As per claim 42, Jandel teaches the apparatus, wherein content player comprises one of a television device a PDA, a music player and a personal computer (Jandel page 2-3, and fig. 1 and 2).

As per claim 44, Jandel teaches the apparatus, wherein the encrypted packets comprise encrypted elementary stream packets (Jandel Fig. 1, and page 5 par. 1-3).

As per claim 45, Jandel teaches the apparatus, wherein the unencrypted packets and encrypted packets comprise transport stream packets (Jandel Fig. 1, and page 5 par. 1-3).

As per claim 46, Jandel teaches the apparatus, wherein the encrypted packets comprise system information packets (Jandel Fig. 1, and page 5 par. 1-3).

As per claim 47, Jandel teaches the apparatus, wherein the encrypted and unencrypted packets are identified by a packet identifier (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6).

As per claim 48, Jandel teaches the apparatus, wherein the unencrypted packets are identified by a primary packet identifier, and wherein the encrypted packets are identified by a secondary packet identifier (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6, and fig. 2b).

As per claims 50, 56, 62, 70, and 78, Jandel teaches the apparatus/method, wherein the encrypted

packets having the first packet identifier are encrypted according to a first encryption technique;

and wherein the encrypted packets having the second packet identifier are encrypted according to

a second encryption technique (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, and claims 1 & 6).

As per claims 54, 60, 67, and 75, Jandel teaches the apparatus/method, further comprising a

demultiplexer that demultiplexes the output stream of packets based upon the packet identifiers

(Jandel page 6 par. 3-6 and fig. 2b No. 255).

As per claim 69, Jandel teaches the method, further comprising multiplexing the packets that

have not been discarded with each other to produce an output stream of packets (Jandel page 6

par. 2-6).

As per claim 77, Jandel teaches the circuit, further comprising a multiplexer that multiplexes the

re-mapped packets with the unencrypted packets having the first packet identifier to produce an

output stream of packets (Jandel page 6 par. 2-6, fig. 2b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11.   Claims 19, 31, 35-37, and 39-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Jandel et al. (Jandel WO 00/31964), in view of Guralnick et al. (Guralnick,

Patent Number: 6,058,192).

As per claim 35, Jandel teaches a digital content player, comprising:

means for receiving digital multiple partially encrypted audio visual content, the content being identified by packets associated with either a primary packet identifier or a secondary packet identifier (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, fig. 1 No. 101, 103, & 105, and claims 1 & 6);

wherein the digital multiple partially encrypted audio visual content comprises unencrypted packets identified by the first packet identifier, packets encrypted under a first encryption method, and packets encrypted under a second encryption method identified by the second packet identifier, wherein the packets encrypted under the first and second encryption methods represent identical content when unencrypted (page 5 par. 1-3 and fig. 1);

a decrypter that decrypts packets having the secondary packet identifier (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, page 6 par. 3-6, fig. 2b, and claims 1 & 6); and

a decoder that decodes the decrypted packets having the secondary packet identifier along with certain packets having the primary packet identifier to decode the digital multiple partially encrypted television visual data content.

Jandel does fails to explicitly teach encrypting an audio data;

However Guralnick discloses encrypting an audio portion of a television signal (Guralnick Col. 3 lines 31-47, col. 6 lines 55-67, and claim 1).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ the teachings of Guralnick within the system of Jandel because it would encrypt a particular portion of audio/video signal to protect audio/video data on broadcasting system.

As per claims 19, 31, and 39, Jandel and Guralnick teach all the subject matter as described

above. In addition, Guralnick teaches the method/television device/content player, wherein the

encrypted packets comprise audio packets (Guralnick Col. 3 lines 31-47, col. 6 lines 55-67, and

claim 1). The rational for combing are the same as claim 35 above.

As per claim 36, Jandel and Guralnick teach all the subject matter as described above. In

addition, Jandel teaches the content player, further comprising discarding encrypted packets

having the primary packet identifier (Jandel page 6 par. 3-6, and fig. 2b).

As per claim 37, Jandel and Guralnick teach all the subject matter as described above. In

addition, Jandel teaches the content player, wherein certain of the packets associated with the

primary packet identifier are encrypted according to a first encryption method, and wherein the

packets having a secondary packet identifier are encrypted according to a second encryption

method (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, and claims 1 & 6).

As per claim 40, Jandel and Guralnick teach all the subject matter as described above. In

addition, Jandel teaches the content player, wherein the encrypted packets comprise video

packets (Jandel page 2-3).

As per claim 41, Jandel and Guralnick teach all the subject matter as described above. In

addition, Jandel teaches the content player, wherein the encrypted packets comprise time sliced

samples of the television program (Jandel page 5 par. 1-2, and fig. 1 No. 101, 103, and 105).

12.   Claims 18, 30, 51, 57, and 79 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Jandel et al. (Jandel WO 00/31964), and further in view of Alattar et al. Improved Selective

encryption techniques for secure transmission of MPEG video bit-streams October 1999 (Alattar

IEEE '99).

As per claims 18, and 30, Jandel teaches all the subject matter as described above.

Jandel and Guralnick do not explicitly teach MPEG standard.

However Alattar IEEE '99 teaches the method/television device, wherein the encrypted

packets comprise transport stream packets carrying an MPEG packetized elementary stream

(PES) header as a portion of a payload thereof (Alattar IEEE '99 pages 257-258 section 2.3, and

3.1).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to employ the teachings of Alattar IEEE '99 within the system of Jandel

because it would partially/selectively encrypts multiple portions of a television signal and un-

encrypt some portions of the signal and multiplexes/combines the un-encrypted data with the

encrypted portions in order to have most efficient and highly secure method by reducing

processing time over "total" encryption (Alattar IEEE '99 abstract and pages 257-258 section

2.3, and 3.1).

As per claims 51, 57, and 79, Jandel teaches all the subject matter as described above.

Jandel and Guralnick do not explicitly teach MPEG standard.

However Alattar IEEE '99 teaches the apparatus, further comprising an MPEG decoder receiving the output stream of packets (Alattar IEEE '99 pages 257-258 section 2.3, and 3.1).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ the teachings of Alattar IEEE '99 within the system of Jandel because it would partially/selectively encrypts multiple portions of a television signal and un-encrypt some portions of the signal and multiplexes/combines the un-encrypted data with the encrypted portions in order to have most efficient and highly secure method by reducing processing time over "total" encryption (Alattar IEEE '99 abstract and pages 257-258 section 2.3, and 3.1).

13.   Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jandel et al. (Jandel WO 00/31964) in view of Guralnick et al. (Guralnick, Patent Number: 6,058,192), and further in view of Alattar et al. Improved Selective encryption techniques for secure transmission of MPEG video bit-streams October 1999 (Alattar IEEE '99).

As per claim 38 Jandel and Guralnick teach all the subject matter as described above. Jandel and Guralnick do not explicitly teach MPEG standard.

However Alattar IEEE '99 teaches wherein the digital television signal complies with an MPEG standard, and wherein the audio packets are identified for encryption by a packet identifier (PID) (Alattar IEEE '99 pages 257-258 section 2.3, and 3.1).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to employ the teachings of Alattar IEEE '99 within the combination

system of Jandel and Guralnick because it would partially/selectively encrypts multiple portions

of a television signal and un-encrypt some portions of the signal and multiplexes/combines the

un-encrypted data with the encrypted portions in order to have most efficient and highly secure

method by reducing processing time over "total" encryption (Alattar IEEE '99 abstract and pages

257-258 section 2.3, and 3.1).

As per claim 82 Jandel teaches a digital television program stream, comprising:

unencrypted packets identified by a primary packet identifier(PID) (Jandel page 6 par. 3-

6, fig. 1 No. 101, and Fig. 2b);

encrypted packets identifier by the primary PID (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, fig. 1 No. 103 &

105, and Fig. 2b); and

encrypted packets identified by the secondary PID (Jandel page 5 par. 1-3, fig. 1 No. 103

& 105, and Fig. 2b);

wherein the encrypted packets having the primary and secondary PID represent identical

content when unencrypted (page 6 par. 3-6, and fig. 2b);

wherein the television program can be comprised of either the unencrypted packets

identified by the primary PID together with the encrypted packets identified by the primary PID;

or the unencrypted packets identified by the primary PID together with the encrypted packets

identified by the secondary PID (page 6 par. 3-6, and fig. 2b).

As per claims 83 and 85, Jandel teaches the digital television program stream, with the encrypted

packets identified by the primary PID removed (Jandel page 5 par. 3-6 and page 3 par. 4).

As per claims 84 and 85, Jandel teaches the digital television program stream, with the encrypted

packets identified by the primary PID decrypted (Jandel fig. 2b, page 5 par. 3-6, and page 3 par.

4).

Conclusion

14.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

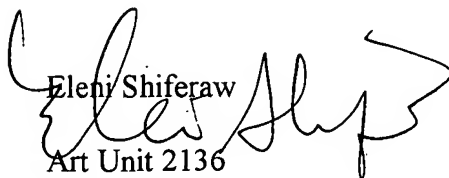Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

15.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Eleni A Shiferaw whose telephone number is 571-272-3867. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ayaz R Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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Art Unit 2136
July 12, 2005

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